

Comparing Federal and State Court Systems

The U.S. Constitution creates a federal system of government in which power is shared between the federal government and the state governments. Due to federalism, both the federal government and each of the state governments have their own court systems.

The Federal Court System	The State Court System
<p>Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Article III of the Constitution invests the judicial power of the United States in the federal court system. Article III, Section 1 specifically creates the U.S. Supreme Court and gives Congress the authority to create the lower federal courts.Congress has used this power to establish the 13 U.S. Courts of Appeals, the 94 U.S. District Courts, the U.S. Court of Federal Claims, and the U.S. Court of International Trade. U.S. Bankruptcy Courts handle bankruptcy cases. Magistrate judges handle some district court matters.Parties dissatisfied with a decision of a U.S. District Court, the U.S. Court of Claims, and/or the U.S. Court of International Trade may appeal to a U.S. Court of Appeals.A party may ask the U.S. Supreme Court to review a decision of a U.S. Court of Appeals, but the Supreme Court usually is under no obligation to do so. The U.S. Supreme Court is the final arbiter of federal constitutional questions. In some cases it is a court of original jurisdiction.	<p>Structure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">The Constitution and laws of each state establish the Judiciary. A court of last resort, often known as a Supreme Court, is usually the highest court. Some states also have an intermediate court of appeals. Below these appeals courts are the state trial courts. Some are referred to as circuit or district courts.States also usually have courts that handle specific legal matters, e.g., probate court (wills and estates); juvenile court; family court; etc.Parties dissatisfied with the decision of the trial court may take their case to the intermediate court of appeals.Parties have the option to ask the highest state court to hear the case.Only certain cases are eligible for review by the U.S. Supreme Court.
<p>Selection of Judges</p> <p>Article III, Section 1 of the Constitution states that federal judges are to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. They hold office during good behavior, typically, for life. Through Congressional impeachment proceedings, federal judges may be removed from office for misbehavior.</p>	<p>Selection of Judges</p> <p>State court judges are selected in a variety of ways, including election, appointment for a given number of years, appointment for life, and combinations of these methods, e.g., appointment followed by election.</p>
<p>Types of Cases Heard</p> <p>Cases that deal with the constitutionality of a law; cases involving the laws and treaties of the U.S.; ambassadors and public ministers; disputes between two or more states; admiralty law, and bankruptcy.</p>	<p>Types of Cases Heard</p> <p>Most criminal cases, probate, most contract cases, tort cases (personal injuries), family law (marriages, divorces, adoptions), etc. State courts are the final arbiters of their own laws and constitutions. Their interpretation of federal law or the U.S. Constitution may be appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court may choose to hear or not to hear such cases.</p>
<p>Article I Courts</p> <p>Congress has created several Article I or legislative courts that do not have full judicial power. Article I courts are the U.S. Court of Veterans' Appeals, the U.S. Court of Military Appeals, and the U.S. Tax Court.</p>	